

The Outcome of Vaginal Birth After One Caesarean Section (VBAC)

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Abstract:

Background: Caesarean section has become the most performed major operation in obstetrics. The increasing rate of primary caesareans section becomes high worldwide due to early detection of fetal and maternal complications. Repeated caesarean section is one of the major contributory factors for increasing this rate very significantly. Now a day, vaginal delivery of pregnant mothers with the history of previous one caesarean with non-recurrent cause was established. It has been shown that the outcome of trial of labor in past caesarean delivery is acceptable, effective and safe for both mother and fetus, if the women are properly selected.

Objective: The objectives of this study were to determine the outcomes of vaginal birth after caesarean section (VBAC) in case of previous one caesarean section to reduce the subsequent caesarean section with its complication.

Materials and Methods: It was a cross sectional study carried out in the Maternity Unit-1, Department of Gynecology & Obstetrics, Sir Salimullah Medical College and Mitford hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh, held on January 2010 to December 2010. Out of total 380 admitted pregnant women who had previous one caesarean section, 50 pregnant women of 37-42 weeks of gestational age with the history of one caesarean delivery with alive baby were selected as study population following consecutive and purposive sampling method. Patients with spontaneous onset labor but preterm

pregnancy with any contraindication or prior caesarean section due to recurrent causes, history of classical caesarean section, more than one caesarean section, multiple pregnancy, pregnancy with medical disorder were excluded in the study.

Results: Out of total 50 sampled pregnant women, vaginal delivery were done 16(32%) & emergency caesarean section were done 34(68%). According to the age group both vaginal & caesarean section 20- 30 years were predominant, which were 8(50%) and 17(50%) respectively. Regarding antenatal care 13(81.25%) of vaginal delivery cases were regular. On the other hand, only 10(29.41%) of caesarean section were regular in care. Fetal survival outcome in vaginal & caesarean were 14(87.5%) and 33(97.05%) respectively. Comparing the maternal complication maximum number of vaginal delivery group had no complications.

Conclusion: It has been seen in this study that good antenatal care is of paramount importance and was associated with higher rate of vaginal delivery in pregnancy with history of one caesarean section. In this series the post Partum hemorrhage was higher in vaginal delivery group and wound infection rate was high in caesarean group.

Key word: Caesarean section, vaginal section, VBAC

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Introduction:

Caesarean section had been a part of human culture since ancient times and there are histories in both Western and Eastern cultures of this procedure resulting in live mothers and off mechanisms.

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Numerous references to caesarean section appear in ancient Hindu, Egyptians, Grecians, Romans and other European folklore.¹In past 20 years, the rate of CS has steadily increased from about 5% to more than 20%.²The policy- once a caesarean always a caesarean is no longer rational. A planned vaginal birth after a previous CS should be recommended for women whose first CS was by lower segment transverse incision and who have no other indication for CS in present pregnancy.^{3,4}Delivery in post-caesarean is a matter of debate. The Craigin's dictum "Once a caesarean, always caesarean" no

longer valid today.³ Because the caesarean rate in that time was only 1-2% and were mostly classical type. Perhaps the first written record of caesarean section was of surviving a mother and baby of Switzerland in 1500, Jacob Nufer, performed the operation on his wife.⁴ Successful caesarean section accomplished by native healers in Kahura, Uganda.⁴ As early as 1876, Italian professor Eduardo Porro had promoted hysterectomy in harmony with cesareans to control uterine hemorrhage and avert systemic infection. This enabled him to reduce the incidence of post-operative sepsis. But his disfiguring amplification on caesarean section was soon precluded by the employment of uterine sutures. In 1882, Max Saumlinger, of Leipzig made such a strong case for uterine sutures that surgeons commenced to change their practice. The silver wire stitches he endorsed were themselves new, having been developed by America's premier nineteenth-century gynecologist J. Marion Sims. Sims had invented his sutures to treat the vaginal tears (fistulas) that resulted from traumatic childbirth.⁶ Between 1880 and 1925, obstetricians experimented with transverse incisions in the lower segment of the uterus. This refinement reduced the risk of infection and of subsequent uterine rupture in pregnancy. An advance modification-vaginal caesarean section-helped avoid peritonitis in patients who were already suffering from certain infections. The need for that form of section, however, was virtually eliminated in the post-World War II period by the development of modern antibiotics. Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928 and, after it was purified as a drug in 1940, became generally available and dramatically reduced maternal mortality for both normal and caesarean section births.⁴ Since 1940, the trend toward medically managed pregnancy and childbirth has steadily accelerated. Many new hospitals were built in which women gave birth and in which obstetrical operations were performed. By 1938, approximately half of U.S. births were taking place in hospitals. By 1955, this had risen to ninety-nine percent.⁴ In 1970, the caesarean section rate was about 5%; by 1988, it had peaked at 24.7%. In 1990, it had decreased slightly to 23.5%, primarily because more women were attempting vaginal births after caesarean deliveries.⁴ In the United States almost one quarter of all babies are now delivered by

caesarean section - approximately 982,000 babies in 1990.⁶ Perhaps one of the most important factors is the changing opinion toward the formula "once a caesarean section, always a caesarean section." This expression embodied the notion that once a woman had a caesarean she would require surgery for all subsequent deliveries. This was, apparently, the cause of the greatest increase in caesarean sections between 1980 and 1985.⁶ The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists responded swiftly to calls from within the organization and from the patient population and in 1982, as a standard of care, recommended a trial of labor in selected cases of prior caesarean section. In 1988, the guidelines were expanded to include more women with previous caesarean births. Hence, there was a steady increase in vaginal births after caesarean in the late 1980's. In 1990, an estimated 90,000 women gave birth vaginally after caesarean section.⁴ In 1980s, the National Institute of Health Consensus Conference in USA recommended that the otherwise in uncomplicated pregnant women with a prior lower segment transverse caesarean incision, the patients be encouraged to under a trial of labor.⁷ In early caesarean section, no suture materials were placed in uterus. Therefore, hemorrhage and sepsis were the cause of death. During 1980 to 1990s, many healthcare community and management care organization adopted the policy of attempting the trial labor in women with history of previous caesarean section, even in the face of unacceptable risk to the mother and to the fetal. From that initiatives, this practice is known as Vaginal Birth After Caesarean (VBAC). An attempted of vaginal birth is preferred method of delivery management for most patients in whom the primary caesarean section was performed for non-recurring causes, e.g., fetal distress, cephalopelvic disproportion (CPD) and non-progress of labor.⁸ In a study in the UK, 7065 of women undergoing VBAC had a history of previous vaginal delivery. These women achieved a high rate of VBAC success (86.6%) compared with only 60.9% in women without a history of previous vaginal delivery.⁹ Attempting VBAC decrease the risks associated with the surgical delivery. But VBAC attempts are not risks-free. Even among the best candidates, the risk of uterine rupture is between

0.2 to 1.5%. Impending rupture or wound dehiscence along with the old scar usually not so much life threatening for mother and babies. However, rupture uterus is significant cause of maternal morbidity, mortality and fatal death. When VBAC attempts failed that increase significant risk of infection both mother and baby.¹⁰ Without knowing the type of previous scar, it is very much difficult to give decision about the mode of the delivery. So, attempting VBAC with unknown uterine scar, there is a significant increased risk of uterine rupture and subsequent maternal and perinatal death. A skilled sonographer has the ability to identify the scar, its direction, thickness and its abnormalities if any existed. It was found that the thickness of the lower uterine segment decreases from 6.7 mm to 3 mm at the time of delivery, however it decreases to 2.3 mm in patients with previous caesarean section. The women with thickness of lower uterine segment <2mm had intrapartum uterine rupture.¹¹ There is a definite risk of uterine rupture in vaginal birth after caesarean delivery (VBAC) often leading to disasters which can be avoided by rapid diagnosis and prompt intervention. Evidence confirming the safety of VBAC within proper guidelines has been available for more than 10 years.¹²⁻¹⁶ However, wide variations in VBAC rates still exist between hospitals and physicians. The present study was undertaken to re-ascertain these facts with the hope that more women will be encouraged to avoid an unnecessary repeat caesarean section by opting for vaginal delivery. VBAC offers individual advantages over a repeat caesarean section since the operative morbidity and mortality are completely eliminated, the hospital stay is much shorter and expenses involved are much less.^{15,17-19} The rate of caesarean section needs to be reduced and this can be achieved to a small extent by avoiding primary caesarean sections done without explicit indications and more importantly by resorting to a trial of vaginal delivery after previous caesarean section which is safe for the fetus.²⁰⁻²³ The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of VBAC. So, successful VBAC reduced the incident of post-partum morbidity, infection, blood transfusion and hospital stay. Therefore, all women with prior delivery by cesarean section need not necessarily be delivered by caesarean section during their next pregnancy.

Materials and Methods:

This cross-section study was conducted in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Sir Salimullah Medical College & Mitford Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh, from January 2010 to December 2010. A total 380 patients were admitted as term pregnancy with the history of one caesarean section. Out of 380 admitted pregnant women, consecutive 50 patients were purposively selected, who fulfilled the inclusion and exclusion criteria as sample population. Patients with spontaneous onset labor but preterm pregnancy with any contraindication or prior caesarean section due to recurrent causes like cephalopelvic disproportion, major degree placenta praevia, transverse lie, history of classical caesarean section, associated medical disorder like anemia (Hb<10gm%), pregnancy include hypertension, diabetes, heart disease, chronic renal disease, breech presentation, history of postoperative wound infection following previous LSCS, post-dated pregnancy with unfavourable cervix, estimated fetal weight >3.5 kg, more than one caesarean section and multiple pregnancy were excluded in the study. A protocol was designed including details history of the patients were observed from admission. Whether labor was spontaneous or induced it was monitored by hourly recording of vital parameters i.e. temperature, pulse, respiration, BP, continuous electronic fetal monitoring by cardiotocography, petrography, uterine monitoring contractions, close watch for the early recognition of scar dehiscence by identifying maternal tachycardia in absence of fever, vaginal bleeding, scar tenderness and fetal heart rate alterations. Attempt at vaginal delivery was abandoned if there was any suspicion of scar dehiscence or sign of fetal distress or unsatisfactory progress of labor. Vacuum extraction was used to cut short the second stage. Rates of repeat CS, frequency of maternal variables (residence, ethnicity, gravidity etc.) indications of CS and fetomaternal outcome are expressed in percentage. Statistical analysis performed with SPSS version 20.0

Results:

Total 50 women met the study criteria. Out of 50, vaginal delivery was done 16 pregnant women and caesarean section were done 34 pregnant mothers.

Table-1 shown that in vaginal and caesarean section patients age group 20- 30 years were predominant. Regarding parity, 1 was highest 8(50%) of vaginal delivery cases, whereas 1& 2 was highest 15(44%) of caesarean cases. In gravida, 2nd issue was more in vaginal delivery cases and 3rd issue was in caesarean section. Both parity ($p<0.01$) and gravida's ($p<0.05$) p values were significant.

Table:1 Patients Profile of the Study (N=50)

Parameters	V Dn=16 (%)	CSn=34 (%)	p-Value
Age (years)			
20-30 years	8(50.0)	17(50.0)	0.730 ^{ns}
31-40 years	6(37.5)	14(41.18)	
> 40 years	2(12.5)	3(8.82)	
Parity			
1	8(50.0)	15(44.0)	<0.01 ^s
2	6(37.5)	15(44.0)	
3	2(12.5)	4(12.0)	
Gravida			
2 nd	8(50.0)	14(41.0)	<0.05 ^{ns}
3 rd	5(31.0)	18(53.0)	
4 th or more	3(19.0)	2(6.0)	

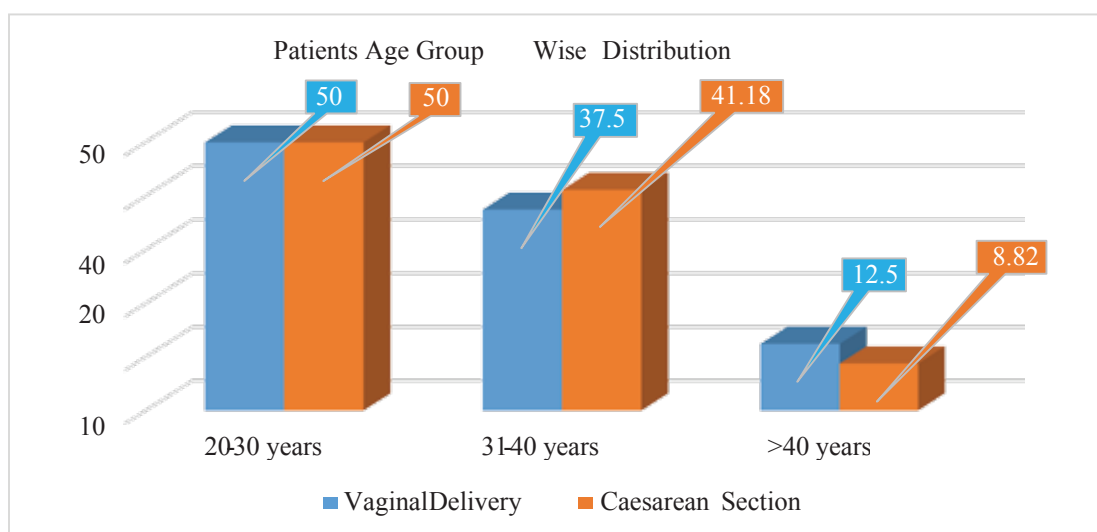


Figure:1 Patients Age Wise Group Distribution

Table-2 shown that out of total 50 pregnant women caesarean section was done 34(68%) and vaginal delivery issue was 16(32%). P value was in significant ($p<0.001$).

Table:2 Mode of Delivery Done of Pregnant Women (N=50)

Mode of Delivery	n	%	p-Value
Vaginal Delivery	16	32.0	<0.001 ^s
Caesarean Section	34	68.0	
Base	50	100.0	

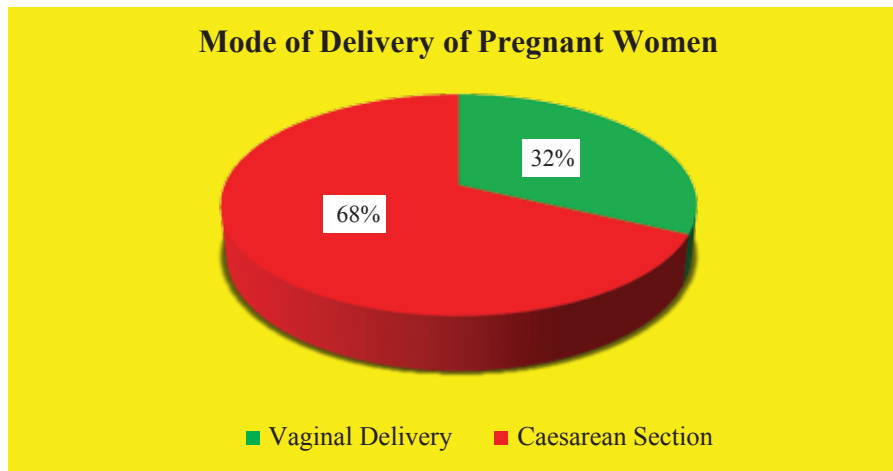


Figure: II Mode of Delivery of Pregnant Women

Table-3 shown that, regarding regular antenatal care issue of the sample pregnant women, in vaginal deliver cases was higher in percentage 81.25%, on the other hand it was only 29.41% in caesarean section cases. Mean value was Mean value 35.29(\pm 9.37) which significant of p value ($p < 0.001$ s).

Table:3 Antenatal Care with Mode of Delivery Done (N=50)

Parameters	VDn=16(%)	CSn=34(%)	p-Value
Regular	13(81.25)	10(29.41)	<0.001 ^s
Irregular	3(18.75)	21(61.76)	
None	0(0.0)	3(8.82)	
Base	14	34	

Table-4 shown that, comparison labor pain between vaginal delivery and caesarean section the mean value was 4.11 \pm 1.92 ($p=0.345$) and 7.17 \pm 2.42 ($p < 0.001$) respectively.

Table:4 Comparison between Vaginal Delivery and Caesarean Section (N=50)

Parameters	VDn=16(%)	CSn=34(%)	p-Value
Clinical Presentation			
Presence with labor pain	12(75.0)	24(71.0)	0.345 ^{ns}
Presence without labor pain	4(25.0)	24(71.0)	
Interval between previous & present pregnancy(yrs.)	4.11 \pm 1.92	7.17 \pm 2.42	<0.001 ^s

Table 5 shown that, regarding fatal outcome, a live fatal was significantly higher 97.05% than vaginal deliver cases 87.5%. In neonatal death issue 1 baby died in vaginal delivery case, but in caesarean section it was nil in number.

Table:5 Fetal Outcomes (N=50)

Parameters	VDn=16(%)	CSn=34(%)	p-Value
A live fetal	14(87.5)	33(97.05)	0.83 ^{ns}
Still birth	1(6.25)	1(6.2)	0.05 ^{ns}
Neonatal death	1(6.25)	0(0.0)	0.481 ^{ns}
Resuscitation Required	5(31.25)	5(14.7)	0.359 ^{ns}

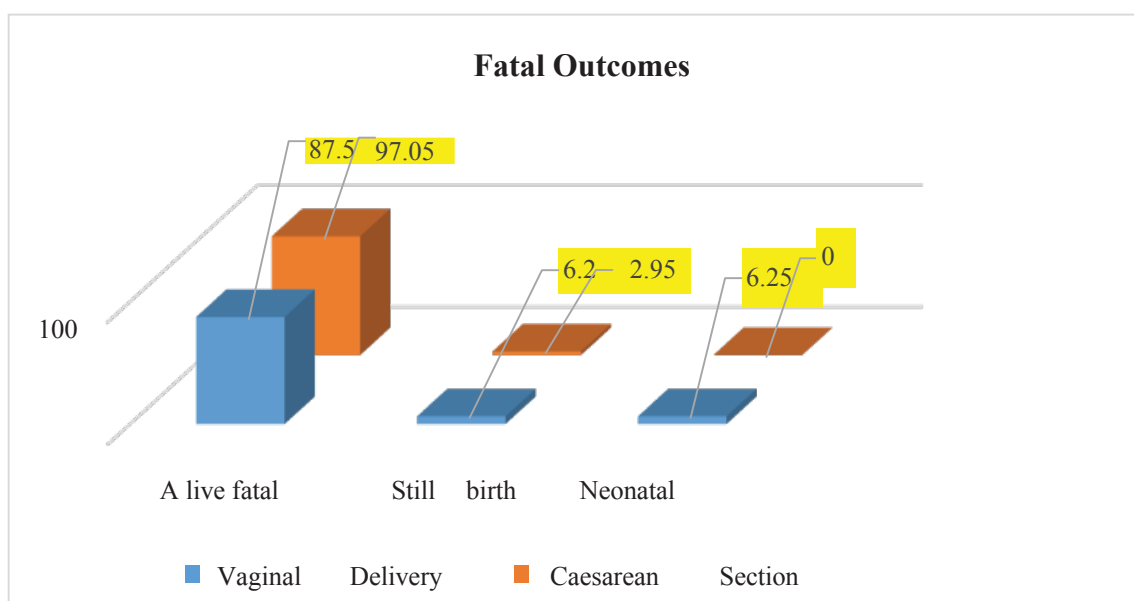


Figure: III Fetal Outcomes

Table 6 shown that, both vaginal delivery and caesarean section mean score was higher in APGAR (appearance, pulse, grimace, activity, respiration of fetal) score in 5 minutes than 1 minute. Fetal weight was significantly higher vaginal delivery than caesarean section.

Table: 6 Fetal APGAR Score & Weight (N=50)

Fetal Parameters	VD n=16(%)	CS n=34(%)	p-Value
APGAR Score-1 minute	5.57±1.03	5.12±0.97	0.052 ^{ns}
APGAR Score-5 minute	7.43±1.07	6.98±1.02	0.065 ^{ns}
Fetal weight (gm)	2850±360	2840±490	0.907 ^{ns}

Table: 7 shown that, regarding maternal complications of vaginal delivery PPH (post-partum hemorrhage) was high 18.75% and of caesarean section, wound infection was 11.76%. Which observed significantly higher than others maternal complications.

Table: 7 Maternal Complications Associated with Mode of Delivery (N=50)

Maternal complications	VDn=16(%)	CSn=34(%)	p-Value
Spinal headache	0(0.0)	2(5.88)	0.189 ^{ns}
Rupture uterus	1(6.25)	1(2.97)	
Perineal tear	1(6.25)	0(0.0)	
PPH	3(18.75)	4(11.76)	
Hysterectomy	1(6.25)	1(2.94)	
Wound infection	0(0.0)	5(14.21)	
Wound dehiscence	0(0.0)	2(5.88)	

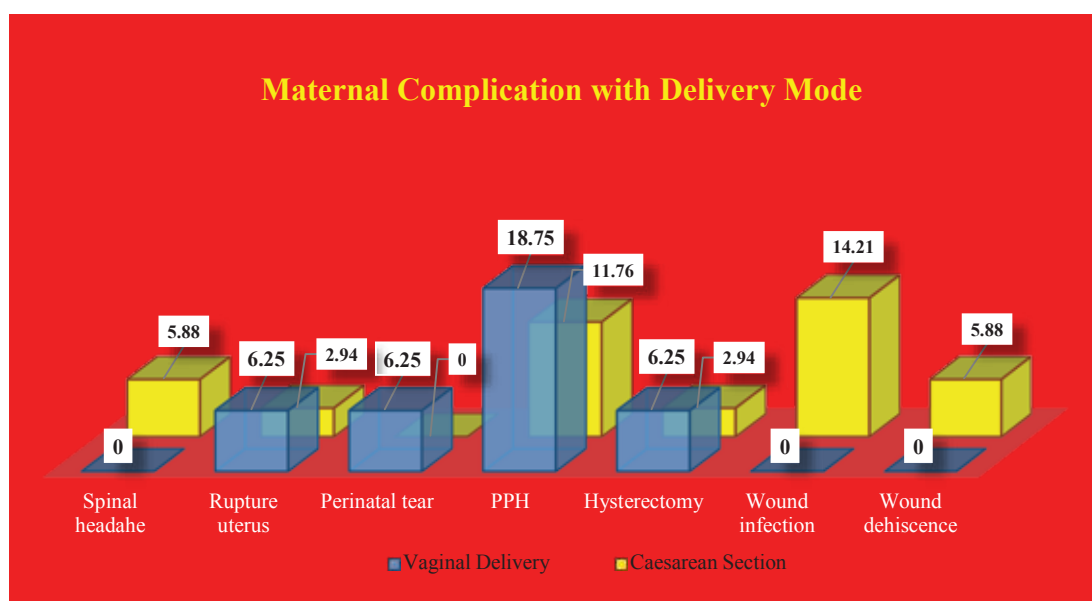


Figure: IV Maternal Complications with Delivery Mode

Discussion:

Caesarean section has become the most performed major operation in obstetrics. The increasing rate of primary caesarean section is due to early detection of fetal and maternal complication. Repeat caesarean section is one of the major contributory factors for increasing rate VBAC. It accounts for one third of all caesarean deliveries. In recent years, there has been increasing concern about the increase in morbidity associated with trial of labor after previous cesarean, particularly the risk of uterine rupture.²⁴ Despite the known factors which affect the outcome of VBAC like interval between previous cesarean and current pregnancy, indication of previous cesarean, previous successful vaginal deliveries, postoperative wound sepsis, etc. Therefore, reduction in the rate of repeat caesarean section will lead to decrease in caesarean section rate. Hence, the importance of more patients being allowed to attempt vaginal birth after caesarean (VBAC) is explained. There is no consensus regarding decision of mode of delivery in patients with previous caesarean section. According to the latest data from 150 countries, currently 18.6% of all births occur by CS, ranging from 6% to 27.2% in the least and most developed regions, respectively. Latin American and the Caribbean region has the highest CS rates (40.5%), followed by Northern America

(32.3%), Oceania (31.1%), Europe (25%), Asia (19.2%) and Africa (7.3%). Based on the data from 121 countries, the trend analysis showed that between 1990 and 2014, the global average CS rate increased 12.4% (from 6.7% to 19.1%) with an average annual rate of increase of 4.4%. The largest absolute increases occurred in Latin America and the Caribbean (19.4%), from 22.8% to 42.2%), followed by Asian (15.1%, from 4.4% to 19.5%), Oceania (14.1%, from 18.5% to 32.6%), Europe (13.8%, from 11.2% to 25%), Northern America (10%, from 22.3% to 32.3%) and Africa (4.5%, from 2.9% to 7.4%). Asia and Northern America were the regions with the highest and lowest average annual rate of increase (6.4% and 6%, respectively).²⁵ Patients with prior caesarean delivery needs special management both antenatal and in labor and delivery. We know that many women can safely and successfully have a vaginal birth after caesarean delivery. Current medical evidence indicates that 60-80% of women can achieve a vaginal delivery following a previous lower uterine segment caesarean delivery.²⁶ Looking at the rates separately for elective and emergency sections, these rates have increased almost in parallel with each other, the ratio of emergency to elective sections staying roughly at about 60:40. The rate of elective caesarean section rose from 5.8% to 10.6%

in 1999, a total rise of 83%.²⁷ The decrease in women with a previous caesarean section undergoing a trial of labor reflects patient's choice as much as obstetrician's decision. The way in which a woman is counselled will influence this choice. If a doctor, has no objections to a repeat caesarean section and informs the woman that her chances of a repeat operation is around 30%,²⁸ the woman herself will be influenced by this. Evidence suggests that there is significantly greater morbidity associated with a trial of labor compared with an elective caesarean section which will further affect the decision.²⁹ Maternal request for elective caesarean section must be one of the few instances when the patient can request major surgery with all the inherent risks with no proven benefit to her or her baby. It is surprising that women will choose to subject themselves to a major surgical procedure with all the inherent risks with no proven benefit to their baby or themselves. It has been assumed that this is in fact obstetrician-driven, that women have detected during consultations that obstetricians feel the elective caesarean section is best and have thus requested this.³⁰ In this study primarily 380 women were admitted with previous one caesarean section, where elective caesarean section was performed in 212(55.9%), which corresponds to Tongson's study.³¹ Tongson's study showed that 50% women were undergone emergency repeat caesarean section. According to this study out of 50 gravid women with labor pain, 16(32%) patients were delivered vaginally with spontaneous and assisted and 32(68%) by repeat emergency caesarean section. Significantly, higher number of had undergone caesarean section. A health report of Statistics Canada 1996, it was 33%.³² Age of the study patients, 25(50%) women belonged to 20-30 years' age group 20(40%) were in 31-40 age group and rest 5(30%) were <40 years. In Sultana's study 85% women were in age group 20-30 years.³³ This is because usually maximum fertility of women was in 20-35 years' age group. This result was highly significant of unpaired t-test($p=0.001$). The most important factor that prevents obstetricians from allowing women to undergo a vaginal delivery following a caesarean section has been the fear of uterine rupture or silent scar dehiscence. In the present study, most of the

women of vaginal delivery 15(93.75%) and caesarean section 30(88.24%) had intact uterine scar. Rupture was detected in 1(6.25%) women after vaginal delivery and 1(2.94%) after caesarean section. However, this test showed no statistically significant difference between ultimate mode of delivery. Risk of rupture was present in attempted of VBAC, whatever is the ultimate of delivery. It shown status of uterine scar in attempting VBAC. In this study, most of the women had intact uterine scar 45(90.99%), followed by scar rupture 1(6.25%) and impending rupture 3(8.82%). The rate of the scar in attempting VBAC was 4.9%, in Sultana's study.³³ In this study it was 4.5%, which is similar to the study. This incidence of scar is obviously high in comparison to Lyndon Rachelle study 5.2/1000 with spontaneous onset of labor.¹⁶ Regarding maternal and fetal outcome in all 16(100%) women of successful vaginal delivery group survived and no maternal death. Similar findings were shown in a study by Chowdhury.²⁶ Though fetal outcome is the ultimate outcome of pregnancy and labor, so it is an important of the study. According to the study living fetus were 14 out of 16, neonatal death was only 1, which was not related to delivery and stillbirth was 1(6.25%). On the other hand, caesarean section (failed to VBAC), the living fetal were 33 out of 34 cases, stillbirth 1(6.25%) and no neonatal death. Almost equal number of babies survived in successful attempted of VBAC. This result was significant. Regarding maternal complications, out of 50 patient's hysterectomy was needed in 2(4.5%), compared to Sultana's (10%)³³ it was all most half in percentage. Perinatal loss was 3(6%) cases, which similar to Roosmalen (7%) study. Analysing overall maternal complications were much less in those who were successful in attempted of VBAC (14.5%) than those who needed CS (85.4%). Wound infection was 5(14.21%), wound dehiscence 2(5.88%), were absolutely associated with those who failed in attempted VBAC. On the other hand, perinatal tear 1(6.25%) was completely associated with vaginal delivery, especially assisted vaginal delivery. In this study, chance of development of postpartum hemorrhage more or less same in vaginal delivery 3(18.75%) and in CS 4(11.76%) after attempted

VBAC. The exception in this study was uterine rupture, which rate was 2.5 times in failed attempted VBAC or repeat CS (34) than in successful VBAC 16 in numbers. According to the study the achievement of VBAC was significantly influenced by condition of the patient's antenatal care, gravidity (mean value 3.03 ± 1.31 years), parity (mean value 1.75 ± 1.6) and inter delivery interval (mean value 4.11 ± 1.92 years). It was not significantly influenced by fetal weight, when it was less than 3kg (mean value 2.85 ± 0.36 kg). Duration of hospital stay was significantly reduced by successful vaginal birth after caesarean (VBAC), the mean value was (2.28 ± 2.26 days)

Conclusion:

Now a day, vaginal delivery of pregnant women with history of previous one caesarean section with non-recurrent indication is established. It has been showed that the outcome of trial of labor in past caesarean delivery is acceptable, effective and safe for both mother and fetus, if the women is properly selected. This has been possible because of modern surgical technique, safe anesthesia, facilities for blood transfusion and modern electronic equipment's for monitoring of the fetus during intra partum period. Proper counselling for trial labor and evaluation, of the cases of women with prior caesarean section has been considered a key method of reducing the caesarean section rate. In developing countries like Bangladesh, it is better to give trial of labor in patients who do not have absolute contraindications for vaginal delivery. There are no standard guidelines for patients of previous cesarean section to attempt VBAC. There is insufficient evidence to recommend the mode of delivery in pregnancies with previous cesarean and this subject continues to be a matter of debate at present.

Further studies on this subject may help plan appropriate strategies to reduce CS rate.

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